

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

A WEEKLY RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE; KENTUCKY TOBACCO REPORTER.

VOLUME XXXII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884.

NUMBER 3

Correspondence.

BARREN COUNTY NOTES.

GLASGOW, KY., Jan. 16, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:
Owing to the continued rough weather for the past three weeks, farmers have done but little work. Tobacco stripping is going on pretty lively in many places in this vicinity, but very few are done. L. W. Carden, Esq., is again in the tobacco trade. He is a good judge of tobacco and a liberal buyer. The sale of personal property of Mr. William Hill, of Oak Grove, on Saturday, was well attended. Everything sold very high.

Mr. Elias Waters, of Oak Grove, sold two year-old mules and one fine filly for \$350.

This is one of the best places in Kentucky for hunting.

During the recent big snows there was more game killed in this section than ever before at the same length of time. The snow being so very deep, it was impossible for rabbits to run, and the hunters could catch them with ease. Quails also were easy to get at. Our market here is usually pretty good for game of all kinds, but our dealers could not handle them this time for anything like a fair price owing to the market being glutted. We have plenty of the above named game in this vicinity, but squirrels are not so numerous as they were last fall.

Mr. David Underwood will start South with a lot of mules soon. He has on hand a nice lot of mules, and he raised a majority of them himself too. Mr. Pig Pedigo recently embarked in the mule trade. Luke Lewis had a very valuable horse to break its leg by getting it hung between two logs of the stable and it died from the effects.

It is now time to begin work for tobacco beds.

I presume the most of our farmers will plant Burley again. Most farmers of this section anticipate sowing a big oat crop this spring.

The first time in several years that our business houses have been without good apples. Such is the case this winter though. I am informed that a great many potatoes and other vegetables were lost by the recent cold snaps in this community.

I notice that Dr. John D. Woods, of the *Bowling Green Gazette*, is a candidate for Public Printer. He is a fine gentleman, and if the world were to be searched over, a better man could not be found.

Mr. J. A. Underwood will start shortly for Valley View, Texas, with a fine jack and stallion.

J. T. D.

BULLITT COUNTY.

W. T. Hill's Sales.—Demand for Better Stock.

BELMONT, BULLITT CO., KY., Jan. 8, 1884.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Owing to the inclemency of the weather we are housed up in this valley, the thermometer registering 24° below zero. This is the coldest spell we have ever had here; several parts in this neighborhood have lost a few hogs and pigs; this was for the want of shelter and bedding. I have been more fortunate myself; have not lost or even punished a pig for want of housing. In order to set a good example last fall I built several hog houses and two barns having ample room for 200 head of hogs and as much other stock as I care to keep. It is taking more feed than usual but we have an abundance of roughness, and corn is cheap and plenty, selling at forty cents per bushel, but rather off in quality.

My trade has been booming since I quit showing at the fairs last fall. I have sold and shipped sixty-five head of Berkshires and Poland Chinas prior to this week; they were shipped to various parts of the U. S. for breeders. I have just received orders for fourteen head more which I will ship to Kentucky except three head which go to Hutchins, Texas, this being a distance of about 1,200 miles. I shall not trouble you with the prices of stock sold but will say the lowest price paid for a single pig was \$15, and the highest \$55. I have also sold three grade Shorthorn calves at prices ranging from \$25 to \$45, could have sold many more but could not spare them as I am aiming to enlarge my herd of cattle. I brought a registered Shorthorn bull in here last fall and have used him with good interest, and could have used two more as there is not another registered bull in this neighborhood, notwithstanding I stood him high. Farmers are becoming

more interested in good stock here and I think will invest more extensively during the next twelve months. My intention is to make an importation of stock in the spring, if so will report same to your JOURNAL. I had a visit from a Mr. Botts, of Glendale, Ky., a few days since; he bought stock and left his order for some spring pigs. I am just in receipt of a card from him saying, "don't forget me in the spring." Mr. Botts is one of the most progressive farmers and stock men in that fertile portion of the State. In justice to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL I will say I am not advertising in any other paper. Thanking you for the sales you have made and my customers for their liberal patronage, I am very truly,

W. T. HILL.

OWEN COUNTY.

EAGLE STATION, KY., Jan. 14, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The mercury here was down to 28° below zero—lower than for a long time. Ice gathering about all over; sleigh riding in full blast and snowing heavy tonight, there has fallen, since 2 p. m., three inches of snow in six hours. The farmers who have good barns and plenty of feed for their stock, are more like wise virgins with oil in their lamps. My stock, up to this time, are wintering well, having a bank barn and plenty of feed and an extra groom. I have ten jacks for sale. I want a lot of jennets and Angora goats, a carload of each

The farmers or tobacco growers are always anxious to see the last page of your valuable paper filled with tobacco news, as tobacco is bearing good prices from \$15 to \$20 all round at home for some extra crops.

The young folks of this neighborhood will give an entertainment January 19 for the benefit of the Baptist Orphan Home of Louisville.

I arrived home from Texas a few days ago. I was well pleased with that country. I think it will be a great stock country. I sold to J. C. McMemens, Paris, Texas, my King William jack and combined saddle and harness stallion, Shelby Chief, Jr. I expect to ship the stallion and other stock about the first of February, to Texas and return by March to my farm.

I will do best I can to get the Southdown buck I see offered to the one getting up the most subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL. I suppose Mr. Clay will give me the right to "deaden overline" or give in a few names from Texas, as I expect to be absent awhile from Kentucky.

Rabbits are so plentiful and destructive to young apple trees, they are killed and thrown away in some places.

We have a prospect for a railroad from Madison, Indiana, by here to Lexington.

S. H. RILEY, JR.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

GARRETTSBURG, KY., Jan. 8, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

For a week we have had very cold weather. The ice on shallow ponds, about seven inches thick. An opportunity snow fell on yesterday. It is four inches deep. Its value is great to the growing wheat which would have suffered terribly by alternate thawings and freezing from day to day.

Fat hogs have all been sold except those which are following feeding cattle of which there are more than usual in this section. Our Shorthorns so far are wintering well and are very thrifty, so far as my observation goes, and it is my opinion that scrub cattle, like razor backed hogs, will soon find no place suited to them where corn is fed and good fodder supplied because they will not pay such profits. Good grade yearlings are worth from 4 to 4½ cents (that will average 850 pounds.) 1,000-pound fat cattle worth 4½ cents. Broke mules, from 15 to 16 hands high, well built under 8 years old, worth from \$125 to \$170; mules, under 15 hands high, over 14, from 12 to 15 years old, worth from \$60 to \$100. Good grade milk cows worth \$40 to \$50 each, extra grade and extra milking qualities with young calf, worth from \$60 to \$100; fine grade calves, weighing 450 pounds, can be bought at from \$18 to \$25 each; fair grade Cotswoles ewes, worth \$4 50; almost pure bred, worth \$6 to \$7 each; mutton sheep, worth 4 cents per pound. Corn is selling from the crib at 30 cents per bushel in ear, allowing 70 ears per bushel. Dealers in leaf tobacco have about ceased buying in the country as it sells cheaper on the tobacco boards of Hopkinsville and Clarksville than they have been paying in the country.

W. E. EMBRY.

Union Stock Farm!



BERKSHIRE BOY 10179.

A. W. NORMAN, Waverly Union Co., KY. Breeder of Berkshire Hogs of the most popular families, Plymouth Rock and American Seabright Fowls, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese, all of the best strains. Stock for sale at all times, and Eggs in season. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.



T. W. SAMUELS & SONS

BEECH GROVE FARM, Deatsville, Nelson County, Ky.,



Importers and breeders of Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and best strains of English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale choice yearling and too shear Rams, and a number of extra good spring pigs. Correspondence and orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

OAKDALE

Herd of Shorthorns.

Wild Eyes Prince (Vol. 25), a Grundy Young Bull at head. Stock kept at hand and for sale at all times. Pure-bred or high grade, single or in carload lots.

W. B. DALE, Shelbyville, Ky.

JOHN T. EWING & SONS

LOUISVILLE, KY., breeders of and dealers in Jersey, Holstein and Polled Angus Cattle, Shorthorn cattle for sale. Stock kept on hand for sale: sows, bitches and sows.

Commission. Inspection of herds invited on the place six miles east of Louisville, on Taylorsville pike. Refer to Louisville City National Bank.

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

I am breeding SHORTHORNS from a herd based on good beef and milking families with highly fashionable top crosses.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS, from pure imported strains. Can give satisfaction, and solicit orders. Some Berkshire Pigs now ready.

J. A. GOODMAN, 42y1, Shelbyville, Ky.

WICKLOW HERD.

Shorthorn Cattle!

Shorthorns for sale at all times. Bulls and Heifers from such noted strains as Imp. Young Mary, Phyllis, Cambrias, etc.

I invite persons wishing blooded stock to come and see them, or write me for prices. Farm—one mile from Court House.

W. H. HALL, Shelbyville, Ky.

FOR SALE.

A FINE MULE JACK!

Black with mealy nose, 15 hands high, 6 years old, well broke, with high style and a sure breeder of high class mule colts. Good pedigree.

G. W. MASON, 50-5t, Chestnut Grove, Shelby Co., Ky.

FOR SALE.

Harness, Saddle & Combined Stallions

On hand at all times.

STALLIONS (well bred, broke and trained) of the Almont-Waxey blood, and one by Caball's Lexington. Also 15 head nice Saddle and Harness Horses, 50t, S. D. HINKLE, Bloomfield, Ky.

Berkshire Boars for Sale!

I have 4 young Boars for sale, by Sambo Cardis;

2 out of Imp. Sallie Sunbeam, 2 out of Sallie Sunbeam 4th; farrowed April 24, 1883. Ready for service. Price, \$20 each; caged with feed for the trip, if taken soon; beautifully marked and large.

Also several handsome young Sows, suitable for breeders.

Address, 49ft, A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Ky.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

JERSEY BULL, LILY'S DUKE OF DARLINGTON, A. J. C. C., 7924.

AT HEAD OF BELLEVUE JERSEY HERD, ANCHORAGE, KY.

SIRE—DUKE OF DARLINGTON, son of EUROTUS 2454. DAM—MIRAH OF SASSAFRAS 1320, who has more daughters in the 14-pound class than any other bull living or dead.

He is half brother to BOMBA 10330, record as a 2-year-old, 21 pounds, 11½ ounces butter in 7 days which is unequalled.

Grandson of EUROTUS 2454, record, 22 pounds, 7 ounces in 7 days, and 778 pounds in year.

Grandson of SARPF'DON 930, sire of Polonium sold for \$4,500; grand sire of Pedro, sold for \$10,000.

Grandson of COUCH'S LILY 3237, record, 16 pounds, 5½ ounces in 7 days; 71 pounds in month.

Daughter of Duke 1320, record, 16 pounds, 5½ ounces.

Great Grandson of SUPERB 1956, who has 5 daughters in the 14-pound class.

Great Grandson of RIOTER 2nd 469. Sire of EUROTUS 2454.

Great Grandson of PIERROT 2nd 1669, who has five daughters in the 14-pound class.

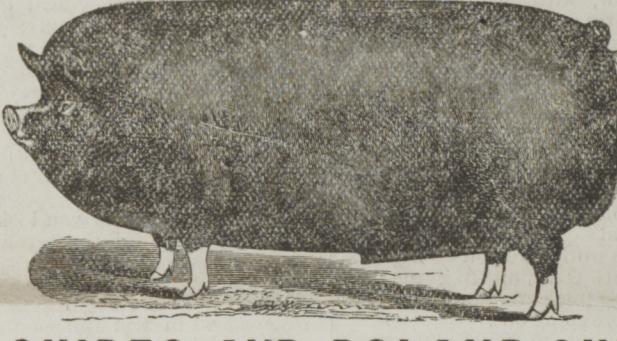
Great Grandson of ALBERT 44. Sire of Lady Mel 2nd; record, 21 pounds, and Couch's Lily, 16 pounds, 5½ ounces.

Cousin to SIGNAL 1170, who has 7 daughters in the 14-pound class.

I doubt if there is another bull combining the blood elements by direct descent, of so many of the great butter fat lines of the country.

Service Fee, \$50 00. No charge for keeping cows in milk; others, \$2 per week, at owner's risk. Full pedigree on application to J. L. SHALCROSS, Louisville, Ky.

WALNUT GROVE



BERKSHIRES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

Are still headed by the well-known Boars, BELLFOUNDED and OXFORD KING. I am constantly adding to my Herds the best blood that can be procured,—regardless of expense. My Berkshire Herd now consists of representatives of the best families that have ever been produced in England, Ireland and Canada.

My Poland-Chinas are of the BLACK BESS, KING strains, &c. I can furnish pigs in pairs and trios not skin. All inquiries promptly answered. For prices and other information, address

W. T. HILL, Belmont, Bullitt Co., Ky.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

I am breeding for sale pure Cotswold sheep. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

GUS W. RICHARDSON, Hill Grove, Ky.

C. M. CLAY.

Whitehall, Ky., breeder of pure Southdown sheep.

Headquarters for Jersey Sheep. The Original Hard. Now breeding the Improved Stock. The Don and other cross Boars, descendants of animals weighing from 1000 to 1300 lbs. each. We will free each animal for sale.

4. "The Authentic History" of this wonderful breed, with prices for sale, and a complete Catalogue of Fairs and Cattle Shows.

CLARK PETTIT, Salem, New Jersey.

J. M. COPELAND, Adairville, Ky., breeder of pure Berkshires. Pigs by Oxford Boy, out of the imported sows Sally Tombs, May Queen, Lady Gloucester and Beauty, now for sale.

jan 15

POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE.

Also Grade Holstein bulls. R. E. EDWARDS, Greensburg, Ky.

The Household.

INTO THE UNFORGOTTEN LAND.

Arthur Okill sat in his deceased friend's office, perusing, in the capacity of executor, an epistle directed to Joseph Laux, and signed Emyntre Southmayd. Although addressed familiarly "Dear Joe," and overflowing with sentimental reminiscences, it was a business, not a love letter, else he would not have read it. It appeared that the writer's father left Thornton twenty years previous, owing Joe—who had then just entered man's estate—money for house rent. Having but recently discovered this fact, the lady being now possessed of considerable property, desired in justice to pay both principal and interest.

Such was the sum and substance of this letter, read in the golden after glow of one of June's fairest days. There was, however, one line over which Arthur Okill pondered seriously: It ran thus:

"The story so sweetly begun and so sadly broken off under that roof you know well."

Yes, of course, Joe Laux knew. When queenly Emyntre Southmayd broke her engagement with Arthur Okill, all the gossip in the village got hold of this racy bit of news and rolled it like some toothsome morsel under their tongue. The elders remembered it to this day, though the discarded lover had at different times honorably wooed and won two of their daughters and had buried them and children with them under the red and white clover bloom in Thornton's little graveyard. Folks seldom forgot things of this sort. More's the pity. From his rose-draped window he could see across the way the moss-embroidered leaves under which they parted so sadly and so coldly long ago.

Since that memorable evening he had written all sorts of hard and bitter things against this beautiful, imperious creature, and had closed and sealed the pages, time and again, only to open them once more and re-write, although for nearly twenty years her light step had never crossed his path.

Now at last, as the day died in amber reds along the gentle slopes of Thornton, he fell reading between these fiery lines penned with his heart's best blood, and to wondering whether if he had but refused to take that rash girl at her word, she would not have been touched and have melted like wax under love's indomitable flame. Sitting there in the crimson and amber sun-glow, with white and pink rose-leaves floating in at the open window like scented, tinted snowflakes, he wished, vaguely that this thought had occurred to him then, and that he had acted upon it. As it was, it was too late. Even the ashes of that old love were scattered. He would sooner expect to behold those whom he had kissed and laid away come forth in fleshy habiliments than to find that an innipiated passion clothed anew and dwelling in his bosom.

"What in the world are you doing?" exclaimed Mrs. Seth Okill, opening the door of the office from her parlor adjoining. "I thought you were going out."

"No, I'm attending to a little business," replied her brother-in-law, hurriedly seizing some legal documents and making believe to look them over. "Say, Cad," recalling her as she was about retiring, "you remember the Southmayds, don't you?"

"To be sure I do. What was that beautiful daughter's name? Glenwood? Ellen hood? No, that don't sound like it either."

"Try Emyntre," suggested Arthur, dryly.

"Sure enough! Emyntre. I used to name all my prettiest dolls after her. Nice family, but awful, poor and proud, weren't they? What about them?"

"She's written to Joe from Jersey City, and is coming to see him on business."

"Poor Joe! And he dead and buried this two weeks!" sighed Cad Okill. "She's pretty old now, isn't she? I'm twenty-eight, and she was grown up when I was a little girl."

"She's thirty-nine," replied Okill, running his shapely fingers through his own thickly powdered hair and beard, wondering the while how "Empress Emyntre's" rare auburn braids stood the test of time.

"Thirty-nine and not married!" exclaimed Mrs. Okill, as if compassing the round of human misery. "Is she after our dear old bachelor Joe?"

"Nonsense! You know all about Joe's love affairs. Any way, she always held her head too high for such as he, or, indeed, any one for that matter. Now that she's rich, she doubtless holds it higher yet."

"Yes, I recollect, she was called the Empress, wasn't she? She was so beautiful and seemed to be so grand, I really thought she ruled a kingdom, and often wished I could slip into the house and see her crown and throne. When is she coming?"

"To-morrow noon." The morrow's mid-hour found Miss Southmayd alighted at the pretty vine-enclosed station, and rapidly pursuing her way toward the well known intersecting streets, on one corner of which was Joe's office, and upon another the rambling tree-girded structure she once called home.

Despite the changes nearly twenty years had wrought, "Empress Emyntre," although she pulled her gray traveling veil over her face, half-determined neither to see nor be seen, recognized a familiar residence and bit of woodland green and emerald sward. She had not come with any intention of remaining even for one day. There were painful memories connected with the place other those interwoven with "love's young dream." Then, too, there was really no one she cared or dared see, excepting Joe Laux. The remaining member of the only family whose acquaintance she had kept up removed some three months previous, and were now her neighbors in the city where she made her home.

Still, strive as she would, bitter-sweet memories crowded in upon her, and when at length she met Arthur Okill face to face, hers was rapt, dewed like that of a rose in the flush of dawn.

The ripe, red lips still disclosed their sese pearl rosary; there was no thread of silver among those chestnut braids, no trace of a wrinkle on those rounded cheeks. While far younger women such as Cad Okill, aged under matrimonial yoke, and "child-birth pain left its traces on heart and brain," she retained her splendid health, and, although she had earned her bread and met many trials, was even more regally beautiful than in the olden time. In early maidenhood critics had pronounced her "too fat and too red." The tendency of over-ripeness had been checked, that tropical richness of coloring toned down, and criticism on that score was dismissed.

"Arthur!" she cried, not flushing in the least, yet with all the light of her countenance dying out and a strange gloom overshadowed the warm, brown eyes.

"Emyntre!" exclaimed he.

One instant these two, who had wrecked each other's hope, clasped hands and eye met eye in searching, yearning gaze; then the lady said, quietly enough outwardly:

"This is an unexpected meeting. I regret being so pressed for time; I am obliged to seem abrupt. I came to see Joe on a matter of business. Is—"

"I know, I know," replied Arthur Okill, interrupting her; "sit down, please; I've something to tell you."

She sat down and he told her about Joe's death and his reading of her letter. He could not reach the necessary papers for a day or two, he said and in the course of a week, would be obliged to visit Jersey City; if agreeable, he would be happy to wait upon her there.

"Taught by tears and calmed by time, there was little more said on either side. Mrs. Okill was summoned and chattered for about fifteen minutes after which her brother-in-law attended Miss Southmayd to the little rose banked station, pressed her hand and bade her good-bye.

Miss Southmayd's parlor was not gorgous; it was simply a cozy nook in which to do or to dream great or lovely things. Sitting there, with roseate lights and violet shadows flitting over face and figure, "Empress Emyntre's heart" beat true, but she was on her guard against this much married lover.

Not so he. Seeing her still so rarely beautiful, so like the queen of life's unfor-gotten May, memory failed to produce a record of the hard and bitter things written and sealed against her: later loves and ties were ignored, and, although self controlled and apparently cool and at ease, he felt the passion of that earlier, better day blossoming redly in his heart.

They parted as they had met, old acquaintances; that, seemingly, was all. It was, nevertheless, odd what a vast amount of "red tape" Mr. Okill managed to wind about this bit of business. It became necessary he should call again. During this interview he dashed into the subject nearest his thoughts and heart in a manner which might strike one as abrupt, awkward, but "very human."

"I think I never saw you look so well in anything as you did that evening in the red dress."

She knew to what he alluded. They had quarreled over a dress, which, when she displayed it in triumph as the one she was to wear at a coming party, he said, would "extinguish" her; it was too much the color of her hair and eyes. One word brought another, finally she flashed out:

"If the way I dress don't suit your lordship, perhaps I don't suit you either and we may as well break our engagement."

"As you please," he had replied loftily. Two days afterward they met at the party and did not speak; so the affair became common property. Following close this heart-tragedy came the Southmayd's removal and that seemed to be the end of love's young dream.

"You mistake," she replied; "it was not red, it was cinnamon-brown. They would call it terra-cotta now."

There was a moment's silence. Each had opened the page of life's past and was reading their stories with strained, pained hearts and eyes.

They stood near the breeze-haunted bay-window, over which a woodbine strung her scented garlands. Somewhere, a sweet-voiced girl sang "Home, Sweet Home." When the last note died lingering on the summer air, Arthur spoke:

"Nor is there in life anything so sweet as the honey of young love. One may roam the world over, drinking at every spring; might even banquet with the gods, and never find, nor hope to find such nectar as he first drank from love's golden chalice."

Emyntre, gathering some fallen white and creamy blossoms, murmured something about flowers that never freshen, and they stood in silence again, looking into the unforgettomed land of youth.—Carroll in Author's Magazine.

The world-wide reputation of Ayer's Hair Vigor is due to its healthy action on the hair and scalp, through which it restores gray hair to its original color and imparts a gloss and freshness which makes it so much desired by all classes and conditions of people.

A young man having asked a girl if he might go home with her from singing class, and been refused, said: "You're as full of airs as a music-box." "Perhaps so," she retorted, "but if I am I don't go with a crank."

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get a medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER OF WAYNE Co., N. Y.

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter," said a dude, who is fond of quoting poetry, the other night, after his girl had got through singing. He wonders now why she hasn't spoken to him since.

The standard restorative—especially in cases of nervousness—is Samaritan Nervine, \$1.50.

Vain as the peacock is, the weathercock is even more vane.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP. Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for fevers, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

WORTHY
Of Confidence.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a medicine that, during nearly 40 years, in all parts of the world, has proved its efficacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (the root of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS your blood vivified by derangements of the digestive and assimilatory functions? Is it tainted by Scrofula? or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?

THE leading physicians of the United States, who know the composition of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, say that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this remedy is it possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity.

THOROUGHLY effective renovation of the system must include not only the removal of corruption from the blood, but its enrichment and the strengthening of the vital organs.

RELIABLE witnesses, all over the world, testify that this work is better accomplished by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA than by any other remedy.

BLOOD is made pure, and blood weakened through diminution of the red corpuscles is made strong, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING up the system require time in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA more speedily than from anything else.

MEDICINE falsely claimed, is abundant in the market, under many names, but the only preparation that has stood the test of time, and proved worthy of the world's confidence, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all druggists: Price 1; six bottles for \$5.

TO PRESERVE THE HEALTH

Use the Magnetone Appliance Co.'s

MAGNETIC LUNG PROTECTOR.

PRICE ONLY \$5.

They are priceless to LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN with WEAK LUNGS; no case of PNEUMONIA or CROUP is ever known where these garments are worn. They also prevent and CURE HEART DISEASES, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, THROAT TROUBLES, DIPHTHELA, CATARRH, and ALL KINDRED DISEASES. WILL WEAR ANY SERVICE FOR THREE YEARS. ARE worn over the under-clothing.

CATARAH. tones of this nauscent disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes. Labor, study, and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands, have resulted in the Magnetic Lung Protector, affording cure for Catarah, a remedy which contains NO DRUGS or POISONS, and with the continuous stream of Magnetone power permeating through the afflicted organs, MUST RESTORE THEM TO A HEALTHY ACTION. WE PLACE OUR PRICE for this Appliance at less than one-twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, an WE ESPECIALLY INVITE the patronage of the MANY PERSONS who have tried DRUGGING THEIR STOMACHS WITH EFFLUVIA. This Appliance is a drugless. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write to the proprietors, enclosing the price, in letter at our risk, and they will be sent to you at once by mail, post paid.

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218 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE.—Send one dollar in postage stamp or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe or clothes, and we will send a copy of our Magnetic Cards, 10c; 25c; 50c; 75c; 100c; 125c; 150c; 175c; 200c; 225c; 250c; 275c; 300c; 325c; 350c; 375c; 400c; 425c; 450c; 475c; 500c; 525c; 550c; 575c; 600c; 625c; 650c; 675c; 700c; 725c; 750c; 775c; 800c; 825c; 850c; 875c; 900c; 925c; 950c; 975c; 1000c; 1025c; 1050c; 1075c; 1100c; 1125c; 1150c; 1175c; 1200c; 1225c; 1250c; 1275c; 1300c; 1325c; 1350c; 1375c; 1400c; 1425c; 1450c; 1475c; 1500c; 1525c; 1550c; 1575c; 1600c; 1625c; 1650c; 1675c; 1700c; 1725c; 1750c; 1775c; 1800c; 1825c; 1850c; 1875c; 1900c; 1925c; 1950c; 1975c; 2000c; 2025c; 2050c; 2075c; 2100c; 2125c; 2150c; 2175c; 2200c; 2225c; 2250c; 2275c; 2300c; 2325c; 2350c; 2375c; 2400c; 2425c; 2450c; 2475c; 2500c; 2525c; 2550c; 2575c; 2600c; 2625c; 2650c; 2675c; 2700c; 2725c; 2750c; 2775c; 2800c; 2825c; 2850c; 2875c; 2900c; 2925c; 2950c; 2975c; 3000c; 3025c; 3050c; 3075c; 3100c; 3125c; 3150c; 3175c; 3200c; 3225c; 3250c; 3275c; 3300c; 3325c; 3350c; 3375c; 3400c; 3425c; 3450c; 3475c; 3500c; 3525c; 3550c; 3575c; 3600c; 3625c; 3650c; 3675c; 3700c; 3725c; 3750c; 3775c; 3800c; 3825c; 3850c; 3875c; 3900c; 3925c; 3950c; 3975c; 4000c; 4025c; 4050c; 4075c; 4100c; 4125c; 4150c; 4175c; 4200c; 4225c; 4250c; 4275c; 4300c; 4325c; 4350c; 4375c; 4400c; 4425c; 4450c; 4475c; 4500c; 4525c; 4550c; 4575c; 4600c; 4625c; 4650c; 4675c; 4700c; 4725c; 4750c; 4775c; 4800c; 4825c; 4850c; 4875c; 4900c; 4925c; 4950c; 4975c; 5000c; 5025c; 5050c; 5075c; 5100c; 5125c; 5150c; 5175c; 5200c; 5225c; 5250c; 5275c; 5300c; 5325c; 5350c; 5375c; 5400c; 5425c; 5450c; 5475c; 5500c; 5525c; 5550c; 5575c; 5600c; 5625c; 5650c; 5675c; 5700c; 5725c; 5750c; 5775c; 5800c; 5825c; 5850c; 5875c; 5900c; 5925c; 5950c; 5975c; 6000c; 6025c; 6050c; 6075c; 6100c; 6125c; 6150c; 6175c; 6200c; 6225c; 6250c; 6275c; 6300c; 6325c; 6350c; 6375c; 6400c; 6425c; 6450c; 6475c; 6500c; 6525c; 655

Farm and Stock.

DO SHEEP IMPROVE THE FERTILITY OF OUR SOILS?

The following paper was read by B. G. Buell at the annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, December, 1883:

The topic selected by your committee for our consideration is, "Do Sheep Improve the Fertility of Our Soils?" In discussing this question, I shall have occasion to view it from the standpoint of the wheat grower; with which branch it is intimately connected.

I take the position that sheep not only improve the fertility of our soil, but that under certain circumstances and conditions they are one of the best and most economical agents we can employ for that purpose. Under those conditions, the old phrase "the sheep's foot is golden," is true.

The adaptation of sheep to the various climates and countries of the world, is almost as general as that of man himself. All the way from the north temperate to the torrid regions of the earth, the sheep is his companion, and lives not only to bless, sustain and enrich him, not merely by its protecting fleece and life sustaining flesh, but by adding fertility to the soil, thereby enabling other products to grow in greater abundance. Wherever sheep husbandry is judiciously managed, then the fertility of the soil improves. Weeds, briars, and nearly all the wild annual plants that spring up in newly cleared lands are relished as food by sheep, and their frequent cropping soon extirpates them from the pastures giving their places to nutritious grasses which grow and flourish the more luxuriantly, by the teeth, the treading by the feet, and the spreading of their droppings, as they travel their daily rounds. And thus these agents, sheep and grass, by this convertible process of growth, consumption and return to the land in the form of manure, are constantly accumulating elements of fertility, and depositing them in the soil, ready for future use.

The evidence of the accumulation of this fertility is plainly seen on lands which have been depleted of their productive qualities, by a series of years of grain growing. Such lands when reduced to so low a condition that wheat growing is not remunerative, if turned over to the sheep for a few seasons, regain their former ability to produce paying crops. Sheep, clover and plaster have done very much to make Michigan celebrated as a wheat growing State. Of these three aids in keeping up and restoring lost fertility, we think that to the sheep belong the post of honor, and for this reason: In older cultivated portions of our State, where wheat raising has longest been pursued as a leading branch of farming, in those counties where the greatest number of sheep are kept, there is the greatest average production of wheat per acre. In proof of which I refer you to the annual reports of the Secretary of State, on farms and farm products.

In our efforts to recuperate and improve the fertility of our soil, there is danger of an attending evil which it were well to guard against. By overstocking our lands, sheep may be made a source of impoverishment, instead of enrichment. By putting on too many, they eat the grass so close that the roots are bared to the burning sun; growth is checked, and as a consequence both sheep and lands suffer. Too short cropping, and too long growth are deleterious; the middle course will prove most satisfactory by giving a full and generous diet to the sheep, will fill the soil with greatest number of roots, and the surface with most blades of grass, and make more liberal returns to both flockmaster and the soil. The claim is set up by some of the grain growers of our State, that the wheat growing capacity of our soils may be kept up, or when reduced below a profitable production, it may be recuperated with as much certainty and economy, by rest and the use of clover alone as an agent, without live stock of any kind, as it can be by the use of sheep. It is also confidently asserted that the treading of land by live stock results in permanent injury, and more than counterbalances any good that results from their manure.

Concede that clover, when left to decay on the surface, or plowed under, contains all the necessary elements required to indefinitely prolong the wheat growing capacity of our soil; is it not a more expensive and slower process than the system of live stock recuperation?

As concerns the economy of the above recuperative process, and also of the permanent injury by the treading of live stock, I must differ from its advocates.

By a persistent course of seeding to clover and pasture by sheep, I think the land is improved faster than by the rest and non stock system; and besides there is a profit all the time accumulating from the sheep; an advantage the other does not have.

We therefore repeat that clover and the grasses will make a greater growth and be of more material value to the soil if pastured off (not too closely), thereby being frequently returned to the land, than if allowed to make their full natural growth and be plowed under or decay on the surface.

Writers on British Husbandry inform us that since the introduction of "Turnip Culture" the grain producing capacity of England has doubled. Sheep have been a prominent factor in this grand improvement.

It may be said that sheep have been the most important medium by which the comparatively cold water material of the turnip has been converted into the elements which with skillful management has made England noted as the most productive wheat growing country in the world, so far as large yields per acre are concerned.

Then give sheep their due credit for this benefit.

The same principle holds good in our own State: Clover and grass and sheep working together will recuperate and make productive the most sterile of Michigan soils.

By the use of sheep, clover and plaster, drifting sands may be fixed and made productive, although the economy of the process might not be apparent while there is so much good land unoccupied.

On many good farms of our State there are knolls, thin and barren spots where this application of sheep and clover might be used with profit, and at the same time improve the appearance of the fields; which, to the tidy farmer, is almost as much a source of gratification as the extra dollar in his pocket.

On wheat producing farms sheep have many advantages over any other of our domestic animals, some of which are:

1. They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept isolated.

2. When individual losses do occur they are less in value than in case of the loss of a horse or cow.

3. They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleece, pay dividends often than any other live stock.

4. When summer fallowing is practiced, they act as gleaners in clearing fence corners of briars and weeds and in keeping down the annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands.

5. During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.

Land is no more exhausted by growing something that has nutritious qualities, than in producing worthless weeds; while the former consumed on the ground by sheep, leaves increased material for a succeeding growth of still more value. Sheep by their peculiar qualities and merits produce this change with certainty and at a very perceptible rate.

That sheep will improve the fertility of your soil may be very easily demonstrated by yarding them a few nights in spring or summer, on the thin and poorer spots, or on knolls that may be found on most of your pastures, those places where the grass grows weakly and where sorrel grows. Sow clover, timothy or blue grass seed thickly, and then by a light portable fence confine your flock of sheep for a few nights on these places, and you will soon realize that by a little attention, and not very much labor, your soil will improve in fertility, and that your sheep, with a liberal use of clover and grass seed and plaster, may be made the best and the cheapest fertilizing agents you can employ, particularly on fields most remote from your barns.

IDLERS' COLUMN.

A legal tribe of Red Men—The Sioux Indians.

The pugilist is never long lived. He cannot keep out of the box.

The Prince of Wales doesn't save much money for his reigny day.

It does not matter how well the gardener tries to do—he is always slipping.

The Orange riots, strange to say, were not caused by falling city pedestrians.

The minister ought to be a thorough mechanic, for his business as a joiner is always good.

The quality of mercy is not strained" when you give a tramp a bowl of soup with the bones in it.

Verdant young people should not pride themselves on their subtlety; any one can make a grass plot.

A well-known actor says that he has no fear of starving, because he is given so many roles during the year.

You must not always judge men by appearances. The deaf mute is not superstitious because he believes in signs.

De clearness of a man's eye doan alers come from his soul. De hawk has got a mighty keen eye, but Lawd, what a rascal he is!

Mary Churchill loved her neighbor as herself. She ran away from home because she had to practice four hours a day on the piano.

Five persons have been made sick in Philadelphia from eating Belogna sausage. Some one has probably been throwing physic to the dogs.

Some girls in New York take fencing lessons to get exercise and make their arms plump, using a stick instead of a foil. The stick called a broom-handle would have the same effect if used diligently, and no teaching is necessary.

Young Men, Middle Aged Men and All Men who suffer from early indiscretions will find Allen's Brain Food the most powerful invigorant ever introduced; once restored by it, there is no relapse. Try it; it never fails. \$1; six for \$5.—At druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Ave. New York City.

"Oh, my!" said an old lady who fell out of bed in a Boston hotel a few nights since; "I've hurt the exterior of my spinal column." "Good enough—I mean by gracious!" said her husband, sitting bolt upright in bed, "we'll sue the proprietor for damages."

FARMERS and manufacturers who prudently prepare for the emergencies or injuries to their people and stock, soon learn to know of the wonderful curative properties of Phenol Sodique, advertised in our columns.

There are forty-seven postmasters in the United States who receive \$1 a year salary. They probable take their pay in the fun they get reading postal cards.

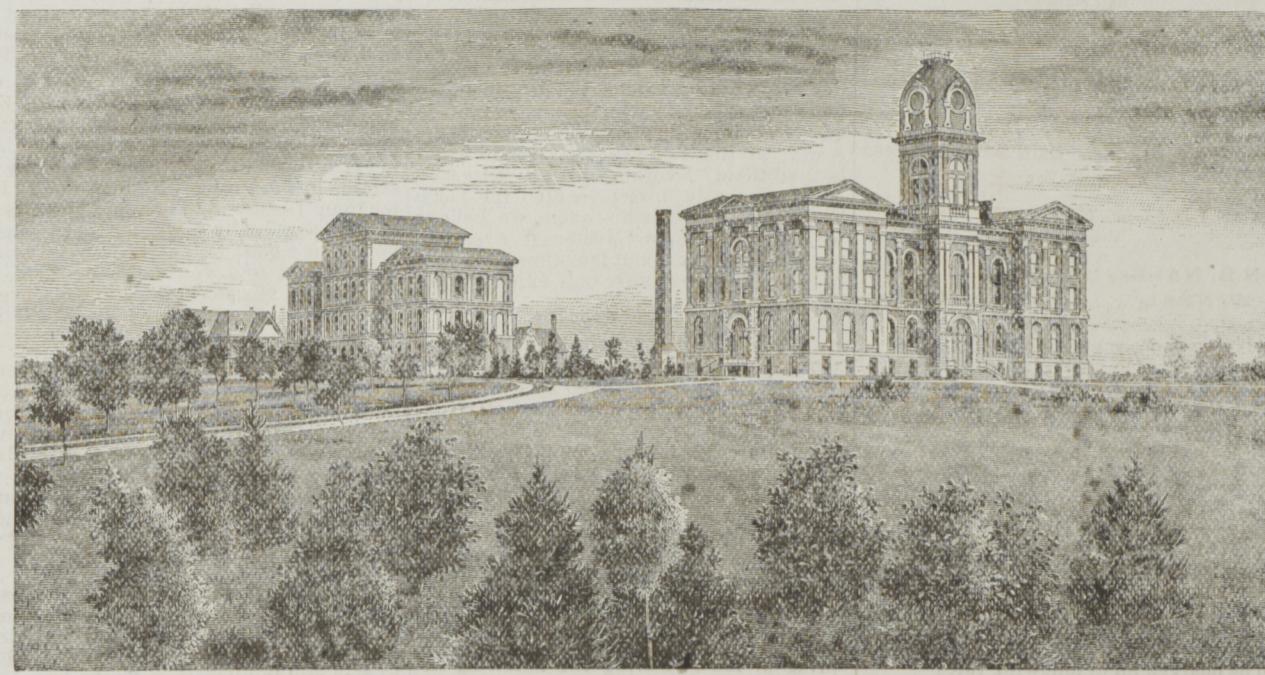
No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

"Oh, ma!" exclaimed a little Austin girl, glancing at the steam-gauge on a stationary engine, "it's sixty o'clock." I didn't know it ever got so late as that."

"I am perfectly cured," said Jas. Corbin, of Washburn, Ill.; "thanks to Dr. Richmon's Samaritan Nervine." At druggists.

A thin person may succeed as a lecturer, but when a fat man gets through speaking and sits down, he always leaves a deeper impression.

"BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

A. & M. COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY
FIFTEEN PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

SECOND TERM BEGINS JANUARY 28, 1884.

For Catalogues Address JAS. K. PATTERSON, Ph. D. Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

VITAL QUESTIONS!!

Ask the most eminent physician. Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, 'Buchu!'"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you: 'Buchu!'"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

[Concluded next week.]

DISEASE CURED.

Without Medicine.

A Valuable Discovery for supplying Magnetism to the Human System, Electricity and Magnetism utilized as never before for Healing the Sick.

THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO'S

Magnetic Kidney Belt!

FOR MONEY REFUNDED,

WARRANTED TO CURE ALL DISEASES,

WHICH MIGHT BE CAUSED BY

PAINS IN THE BACK, HIP, LEG, ETC.

OR LIMPS, NEUROUS DEBILITY, LUMBAGO, GENERAL

DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, SCI

ATICA, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, SPINAL DISEASES,

TORPID LIVER, GOUT, SEMINAL EMISSIONS IMPOT

ENCY, ASTHMA, HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA,

CONSTIPATION, ERYSPHE, INDIGESTION, HER

PIA, OR RUPTURE, CATARRH, PILES, EPILEPSY,

DIABETES, ETC.

WHEN ANY DISEASE IS CURED,

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FARMERS HOME JOURNAL

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ION B. NALL, Pres't. M. W. NEAL, Sec'y.

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in remitting can send postage stamps in
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One to four times, 15 cents per line, each
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Five to thirteen times, 10 cents per line,
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For six months or over, 5 cents per line,
each insertion.

Twelve lines, nonpareil, to the inch. Man-
uscript counts seven words to the line.

READING NOTICES, separated from
other paid matter, 25 cents per line first in-
sertion. Subsequent insertions, 15 cents
per line.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1884.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL and Weekly
Courier-Journal both one year for \$2.50.

CASKY GRANGE, Christian county, Ky.,
has just completed a good hall and is quite
prosperous in every way. Their second an-
nual sale will be held in May.

We are very much crowded with adver-
tising this week and have to hold over sev-
eral valuable communications. This press
ure upon our columns will cause an en-
largement of the paper at an early date.

FARMERS say that when their stock was
protected by shelters or wind-breaks during
the severe weather they stood it remarkably
well. Of course the amount of food
consumed was largely increased.

THE Frankfort Yeoman speaks eloquently
for the protection of our laniferous ani-
mals:

"A law to keep Kentucky 'jeens'
From being scarce and high,
In good, plain English language means
That every dog shall die."

THE Committee on Agriculture of the
National Congress will recommend an ap-
propriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of
stamping out pleur-pneumonia among
cattle in the East and for establishing
weather signals.

THE Lexington dealers quote hemp at
\$5.25 this week. Major Johnston, Presi-
dent of the Hemp-growers' Association,
fears the bottom will fall out if the Mexi-
can treaty is confirmed and Sisal is ad-
mitted free of duty.

BALLOTTING for Senator has been in-
dulged in by the Democratic caucus, and
in joint convention of the two houses at
Frankfort all the week, with little
change. The thirty-second ballot stood:
Williams 54, Blackburn 45, Sweeney 22.
The result cannot be foreseen.

COL. BOWMAN retired last Monday from
the office of Commissioner of Agriculture by reason of expiration of the term.
Since his introduction into the office in
April, 1879, he has been particularly fortu-
nate in giving entire satisfaction to the
class which he has represented. He has
been faithful, honest and energetic. If
the office under his charge has failed in
any particular to meet public expectation,
the fault lies with the Legislature which
has refused to enlarge its sphere. It is
pleasant to note the very complimentary
way in which the State press has referred
to the retiring commissioner's official
conduct.

THE fifth annual convention of the
Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Associa-
tion met in St. Louis on the 16th inst.
About fifty delegates were present, rep-
resenting several States. The annual
address was delivered by the President,
Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, who
reviewed the work of the year. The
speaker believed the time had come to
organize a National Cane Growers' Associa-
tion, with the object of developing the
sugar industry throughout the country.

The planting of cane was yearly extend-
ing, and the value of the syrup produced
from the Northern cane was fully \$10,
000,000.

IT is the pleasure as well as duty of
the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL to offer its
columns to Col. John F. Davis, who as-
sumed the duties of State Agricultural
commissioner last Monday. We are
assured by him that he will endeavor to
conduct the office with the single pur-
pose of giving aid and encouragement to
agriculture in this State. There are
many things which will suggest them-
selves to him and many which he will
undertake to carry out. In this he will
deserve the co-operation of leading farm-
ers, and he should have it. The com-
missioner's hands can be strengthened
by aid from the class which are most
interested.

Horticultural.

THE JAPAN PERSIMMON.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NURSERIES,
CLINTON, KY., Jan. 14, 1884.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Referring to your editorial in the FARM-
ERS' HOME JOURNAL of the 5th inst., we
will state: the party who insinuated that we
exhibited Japan persimmons, grown in the
South, at the Louisville Exposition, and
labeled them "Kentucky fruit," purposely
and maliciously misrepresented the facts.
Though he conceals his name, we believe
we know the man. Jealousy, over the
fact that we took about four times as many
premiums as any other one exhibitor, no
doubt caused the remark.

Many persons expressed surprise at dup-
licate plates of the same varieties of fruit
being allowed in some of the collections,
when it has been prohibited by every first-
class fruit show for a number of years,
thereby shutting out from this advantage,
horticulturists who were familiar with the
rules of other societies, came from a distance,
and were prepared with only one
variety of fruit for each premium. They
were also displeased with some of the ex-
hibitors who acted in a manner to indicate
the exhibition was given for their es-
pecial benefit.

We have about two hundred trees of the
Japan persimmon, imported and set in the
spring of 1880. During the following ex-
tremely cold winter, when many large and
small apple and peach trees were destroyed,
they killed down to the snow level.
They grew up again, and since that time
have not been the least injured, though
exposed as much as any trees on our
place. For a few days last winter the mer-
cury was down below zero. As the fruit
ouds form on the new wood made the
same year that the tree bears, like the fig
and grape, it will never fail to make a crop
of fruit. The past season eighteen of the
small trees bore fruit—one small tree pro-
ducing twenty-seven fine specimens. It
will be noticed by this the trees bear very
young. The fruit is large, yellow, orange
and sometimes almost deep red. Some
varieties are round, while others are con-
ical. Most of the specimens have very few
and small long seed, and many have no
seed; the quality, in our estimation, has
been exaggerated by most writers, but it
is much superior to the common Virginia
persimmon. The trees with their large,
thick, dark, green leaves, resemble small
oak trees in bearing.

Some of our largest specimens were sent
to Louisville in October, but were mis-
placed by the person who took them, and
only second size fruit was exhibited.
These, we were informed, surpassed any
of the Southern exhibits.

We can refer to a large number of per-
sons who saw the trees fruiting, as
stated above; among those from a dis-
tance are: Capt. A. H. Ellington,
Jackson, Tenn.; Mr. Hogue, of Simp-
son & Hogue, nurseryman, Vincennes,
Ind.; Mr. Arthur, of the same nursery;
Hall Bros., nurserymen, Fulton, Ky.; J.
E. Porter, of J. E. Porter & Co., nursery-
man, and horticultural editor of the lead-
ing paper at Humboldt, Tenn.; Capt. J.
H. Shields, editor of the Clinton Democrat,
with a host of others in Clinton and vicinity.
We do not expect to make a fortune sell-
ing Japan persimmon trees, but write the
above in answer to your request.

I send you a small terminal limb from
the last, or tenderest growth of the small
tree that bore twenty-seven Japan persimmons
last year. The tree has been exposed
during the last ten days to a tempera-
ture, variously reported at 8° to 14° below
zero in this vicinity, and seems not the
least injured, while many of the dormant
peach buds have been killed.

W. M. SAMUELS.

[NOTE.—Mr. Samuels is perhaps aboring
under a wrong impression as to the person
who supposed the persimmons shown by
him were from the South. There was no
letter received with them to show where
they were grown, and it being thought
they could not be grown in this State,
caused the remark to be made. We are
glad to correct the statement.—ED.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 14, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

I notice a recent inquiry regarding
the hardiness of the Japan persimmon in
Kentucky. Several years ago I planted
six varieties. They grew little the first
year, but improved rapidly in vigor
thereafter. When fully established, they
were left exposed and I found them but
little superior to the fig in hardiness.
Quite a number were planted here but,
so far as I know there is not one now left.
Our chance to improve this fruit is in crosses
made in the south between the
oriental and our native species. I
think it likely that the fine size and
quality of the one with the vigorous habit
and hardiness of the other may be
thus combined.

H. FAYETTE COUNTY.

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 17, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The local dealers are paying \$5.50 for
hemp, but little doing in this staple.
Corn low, \$2.25 delivered; fat hogs are
scarce, good ones bring \$6 per 100 lbs.
The mule trade was dull last Monday,
court day. Dressed turkeys, retailing at
15 to 17 cents per lb. Whenever a few
farmers get together, they are sure to
talk tobacco. J. B. Sandusky, of Jessa-
mine, shipped two hogsheads to the
Falls City house yesterday. The bad
weather has been death and destruction
to lambs, there being a loss of 40 per
cent on all dropped to this time. Wheat
went under the snow, looking well.

S. K. C.

ALL those intending to compete for
Mr. James A. Spear's magnificent pre-
mium (a fine Merino buck) will please
send in their names at once to this office
so that a record can be kept. See his
offer in another column.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

THE A. & M. COLLEGE.—The advertise-
ment of the Agricultural and Mechanical
College of Kentucky will be found in our
columns this week. The able address of
Pres. Patterson delivered before the State
Grange is published this week also, and in-
teresting parties can become fully posted
as to the status of the College by reading
it.

MR. L. L. DORSEY, of Middletown, Ky.,
one of the finest Shorthorn breeders in this
or any other State, has ten head of red
Shorthorn bulls for sale; all ready for
service in the spring. No man knows better
than Dorsey, the points necessary to
constitute a really fine Shorthorn, and if
you want a good bull and will write to him
to send you one you need not fear his
judgment. His stock, like himself, is "gilt-
edge." See his advertisement in another
column.

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.—For twenty
years I was a sufferer from Catarrh of the
head and throat in a very aggravated form,
and during the summer with Hay Fever.
I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm
and after a few applications received de-
cided benefit—was cured by one bottle.
Have had no return of the complaint.
CHARLOTTE PARKER, Waverly, N. Y.
Price 50 cents per bottle.

MESRS. McDOWELL & BROS., of Simp-
sonville, Ky., advertise this week a fine Shelby
county farm for sale. This is an exception-
ally good farm; has two good dwelling
houses and is altogether finely improved.
It contains 350 acres, but is so situated that
it can be divided into two or three farms.
The soil is finely adapted for growing blue-
grass, Burley tobacco; hemp, corn, wheat
etc. If you want a fine farm this is an op-
portunity which should not be neglected.

PREMIUM BERKSHIRE.

To the person who will get up and send in
twenty new cash subscribers to the
FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL at \$1.50 each by
1st of April, 1884, I will give as a premium a pure
Berkshire pig, worth \$20.

W. W. STEVENS,
Salem, Ind.

PURE SOUTHDOWN BUCK PRE-
MIUM.

To advertise my sheep, and to aid a
journal conducted upon proper principles as
yours, I offer the person who gets you the
largest number of subscribers in Ken-
tucky between now and April 1, a South-
down buck, three years old, next spring, and
twice bred to my ewes, delivered on the cars at Richmond, Ky., free of charge.

C. M. CLAY,
White Hall, Ky.

A \$20 BUCK GIVEN AWAY.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:
Please announce in your columns that
the person who gets up the largest sub-
scription list for your paper between the
first of January, 1884, and the first of April,
1884, will donate them a good pure bred
Merino buck lamb worth \$20. Let this be a
standing offer in your columns from the
first of January until the first of April,
and at the expiration of the time send me
the name of the lucky man and I will write
him when to look for his sheep.

Yours truly, JAMES A. SPEAR,
NEW VIENNA, CLINTON, CO., O.

Market Reports.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Butter—Fresh country..... | 15 @ 24 |
| Eggs—Fresh..... | 26 |
| Feathers—Prime goose..... | 53 |
| " Mixed and old..... | 35 @ 40 |
| Poultry—Hens, dressed, per dozen..... | 3.00 @ 4.00 |
| " Chickens..... | 3.00 @ 4.50 |
| Liv. Turkey, per pound..... | 84 |
| " dressed..... | 12 @ 12½ |
| Peanuts—Red and white Tennessee..... | 6 @ 6½ |
| Wool—Short clothing..... | 24 @ 26 |
| " Combing..... | 22 @ 23 |
| " Coarse..... | 16 @ 19 |
| " Blue..... | 12 @ 15 |
| " Black..... | 30 @ 35 |
| " Tub washed..... | 33 @ 35 |
| Ginseng, per pound..... | 140 @ 65 |
| Cotton—Middling..... | 10½ |
| " Low Middling..... | 1½ |
| " Good ordinary..... | 9½ |

Vegetables.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Potatoes, per bushel..... | 1.35 @ 1.50 |
| " Sweet, per bushel..... | 2.60 @ 3.25 |
| Cabbage, per crate..... | 4.50 |
| Onions, per bushel..... | 1.50 @ 1.60 |

Grain, Flour and Hay.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat..... | 95 @ 1.05 |
| Corn—ear..... | 43 @ 50 |
| Oats new, mixed, shelled..... | 32 @ 38 |
| Rye..... | 65 |
| Hay, per ton..... | 7 @ 10 |
| Flour—Choice fancy..... | 6 40 @ 6 60 |
| | |

Live Stock Dep't.

DR. HUGHES, of Bloomfield, Ky., reports recent sale of a registered Jersey cow and five heifer calves for \$1,650.

If you want a fine Merino buck, get up a club for the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL. See Mr. James A. Spear's offer in another column.

THE average price of Shorthorns in 1881 was \$158; in 1882 it was \$182.10, and in 1883 it was \$205.56, with prospects for it being still higher for 1884.

JOHN T. EWING shipped to Topeka, Kansas, this week 105 head of Shorthorn and Jersey cattle. This stock will be for sale on arrival there.

JERSEY BULLS.—Dr. J. R. Hughes, of Bloomfield, Ky., advertises for sale some well-bred Jersey bulls and bull calves. Pedigree, description and price will be given on application.

BLOODED STOCK.—The card of S. H. Riley, Eagle Station, Ky., will be found in our live stock advertising columns. He is a live breeder of and dealer in saddle and harness horses, Shorthorn cattle and jack stock. Give him a trial. He takes great pains in filling orders.

THE test of the Jersey cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, was continued through December (the seventh month of the test), with a result for the thirty-one days of 634 lbs. 8 ozs. of milk and 65 lbs. 15 ozs. of unsalted butter. She has made in 217 days 653 lbs. 14 ozs. of butter. Her yearly yield promises to surpass that of Eurotas, which was 778 lbs.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Mr. W. B. Dale, proprietor of Oakdale herd, near Shelbyville, Ky., places his card in the breeders' column. He is a fine judge of the class of stock he breeds and deals in, and in his selections will be found great merit in the animals as they stand. His herd is now headed by Wild Eyes Prince, one of the very best of Col. Grundy's breeding. Purchasers of Shorthorns sending their orders to the Oakdale herd are sure to be pleased.

THE mule trade is rather quiet in Upper Kentucky, while there is some stir about Bowling Green. Sales are made at the range of \$100 to \$120 for fair to good, 14 to 15-hand stock, and \$120 to \$150 for 15 to 15½-hand stock. Something extra would go above these figures. Some mules, 16 hands high, sell for \$175 to \$200. A sale of forty-two head, 16 hands stock, were sold by McElwain & Crabb to a Pennsylvania party at \$195 per head.

GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF REGISTERED JERSEYS.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, on February 6, will be held the First Annual Combination Sale of Jersey Cattle. The offering of about one hundred head is from the herds of leading breeders in Indiana and neighboring States. That the sale will be an attractive and interesting one, is attested by the character of the stock to be sold. In it we note the blood of Duke 76, Coomassie 1442, Alpha 176, Rex 1330, Pierrott 7th 1667, St. Helier 45, Duke of Darlington 2460, Albert 44, Pansy 8, etc. To add something sensational Hazen's Bess 7329, with her test record of 24 lbs. 11 ozs. in seven days, will be sold. Also the grand imported cow, Fleur De L'air 12702, dam of Cicero who sold for \$3,600.

There will be a large gathering of prominent Jersey breeders at this sale and comfortable arrangements have been made for them. For catalogue, address the secretary, T. A. Lloyd, Indianapolis. Advertisement appears in the proper column.

WICKLOW AND OAKDALE HERDS

Enterprise seems to bear as good fruits in Shorthorn transactions as in any other business. A breeder may set down with a half dozen head of cows and do no more than raise a half dozen calves for sale each year. He sells to some more enterprising brother who, not content with the sale of his own, gathers those of his neighbors, of whom the buying world never hears, and, by good handling and judicious advertising, adds greatly to their selling value. We are led to these remarks at this juncture because of a recent visit to our energetic friends, Messrs. W. H. Hall and W. B. Dale, near Shelbyville. The former is proprietor of the Wicklow herd, headed by the richly-bred young bull, Baron Wiley 3d, and consisting of cows of the Mary, Phyllis and other families. The selections have been judicious and results very satisfactory. The Oakdale herd, of which Mr. Dale is owner, is headed by the Grundy Young Mary bull, Wild Eyes Prince. (Vol. 25) of excellent quality and breeding. The cows of the herd are all good and well bred.

Besides their individual herds, Messrs. Hall & Dale have a co-partnership herd of over a hundred choice young bulls and cows. We saw these calves this week and were much surprised that so choice a lot could have been collected by the owners. Some were bred by the present owners but the larger portion were secured as weanlings from good breeders in the Bluegrass counties. In this way we can account for the quality of this lot of cattle. Every one is eligible to registry, all but about two deep reds with a spot or so of white, and all in fine condition. About forty of the lot are bulls and the remainder heifers. They are being well cared for during the winter with a view to spring trade which the owners expect, and they are perhaps the best lot for size and condition now in the State. Farmers and stock men who wish the very best kind of Shorthorns for stock purpose will find them in this lot. They can go it blind and not be hurt.

SEE Mr. C. M. Clay's offer of a fine Southdown buck for the largest club of subscribers for the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL gotten up before the first of April next.

A DANGEROUS AMBUSHCADE.

Discovered Barely in Time—The Most Deceptive and Luring of Modern Evils Graphically Described.

(*Syracuse Journal*.)

Something of a sensation was caused in this city yesterday by a rumor that one of our best known citizens was about to publish a statement concerning some unusual experiences during his residence in Syria. How the rumor originated it is impossible to say, but a reporter immediately sought Dr. S. G. Martin, the gentleman in question, and secured the following interview:

"What about this rumor, Doctor, that you are going to make a public statement of some important matters?"

"Just about the same as you will find in all rumors—some truth; some fiction. I had contemplated making a publication of some remarkable episodes that have occurred in my life, but have not completed it as yet."

"What is the nature of it, may I inquire?"

"Why, the fact that I am a human being instead of a spirit. I have passed through one of the most wonderful ordeals that perhaps ever occurred to any man. The first intimation I had of it was several years ago, when I began to feel chilly at night and restless after retiring. Occasionally this would be varied by a soreness of the muscles and cramps in my arms and legs. I thought, as most people would think, that it was only a cold, and so paid as little attention to it as possible. Shortly after this I noticed a peculiar catarrhal trouble and my throat also became inflamed. As if this were not variety enough I felt sharp pains in my chest, and a constant tendency to headache."

"Why didn't you take the matter in hand and check it right where it was?"

"Why doesn't everybody do so? Simply because they think it is only some trifling and passing disorder. These troubles did not come all at once and I thought it unmanly to heed them. I have found, though, that every physical neglect must be paid for and with large interest. Men cannot draw drafts on their constitution without honoring them sometimes. These minor symptoms I have described, grew until they were giants of agony. I became more nervous; had a strange fluttering of the heart, an inability to draw a long breath and an occasional numbness that was terribly suggestive of paralysis. How I could have been so blind as not to understand what this meant I cannot imagine."

"And did you do nothing?"

"Yes, I traveled. In the spring of 1879 I went to Kansas and Colorado, and while in Denver, I was attacked with a mysterious hemorrhage of the urinary organs and lost twenty pounds of flesh in three weeks. One day after my return I was taken with a terrible chill and at once advanced to a very severe attack of pneumonia. My left lung soon entirely filled with water and my legs and body became twice their natural size. I was obliged to sit upright in bed for several weeks in the midst of the severest agony, with my arms over my head, and in constant fear of suffocation."

"And did you still make no attempt to save yourself?"

"Yes, I made frantic efforts. I tried everything that seemed to offer the least prospect of relief. I called a council of doctors and had them make an exhaustive chemical and microscopic examination of my condition. Five of the best physicians of Syracuse and several from another city said I must die!

"It seemed as though their assertion was

true for my feet became cold, my mouth parched, my eyes were a fixed glassy stare, my body was covered with a cold, clammy death sweat, and I read my fate in the anxious expressions of my family and friends."

"But the finale?"

"Came at last. My wife, aroused to desperation, began to administer a remedy upon her own responsibility and while I grew better very slowly, I gained ground surely until, in brief, I have no trace of the terrible Bright's disease from which I was dying, and am a perfectly well man. This may sound like a romance, but it is true, and my life, health and what I am due to Warner's Safe Cure, which I wish was known to and used by the thousands who, I believe, are suffering this minute as I was originally. Does not such an experience as this justify me in making a public statement?"

"It certainly does. But then Bright's disease is not a common complaint, doctor."

"Not common! On the contrary it is one of the most common. The trouble is, few people know they have it. It has so few marked symptoms until its final stage that a person may have it for years, each year getting more and more in its power and not suspect it. It is quite natural I should feel enthusiastic over this remedy while my wife is even more so than I am. She knows of its being used with surprising results by many ladies for their own peculiar ailments, over which it has singular power."

The statement drawn out by the above interview is amply confirmed by many very of our most prominent citizens, among them being Judge Reigel, and Col. James S. Goodrich, of the *Times*, while Gen. Dwight H. Bruce and Rev. Prof. W. P. Coddington, D.D., give the remedy their heartiest endorsement. In this age of wonders, surprising things are quite common but an experience so unusual as that of Dr. Martin's and occurring here in our midst, may well cause comment and teach a lesson. It shows the necessity of guarding the slightest approach of physical disorder and by the means which has been proven the most reliable and efficient. It shows the depth to which one can sink and yet be rescued and it proves that few people need suffer if these truths are observed.

BRATTY'S GREAT OFFER.—The offer made by Mayor Beatty of a \$65 parlor organ for only \$35, in another column, is a great offer, and our readers who desire an organ should avail themselves of it at once.

DIAMONDS, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles and Silverware Catalogue sent free.

Otis W. Snyder, Lexington, Ky. 31

PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$35.00

Including Stool, Book and Music, providing order is given and remittance made within seven days from date of this newspaper. **REGULAR PRICE, \$65.00**, without Stool, Book and Music. The PARIS, LONDON and NEW YORK ORGAN is built expressly to supply every household throughout civilization with Organs at popular prices. It is handsomely built, for the Parlor, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School. It is a portable organ, and can be easily transported. **AWAY WITH THE OLD, BUY THE NEW.** **ORGAN BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** New Style, No. 700, Height, 59 inches; Length, 41 inches; Depth, 23 inches; Weight, boxed, about 325 pounds.

FIFTEEN (15) USEFUL STOPS, NAMELY:

1, Powerful BOX SUB-BASS; 5, DIAPASON, Opens five full Octaves new and original "Paris" Reeds;

2, Double OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the Organ; Couples Octaves Right and Left;

3, VOIX CELESTE, Opens set Three Octave Reeds, giving very charming, sweet, melodious tone;

4, FRENCH HORN, Imitates a Full Orchestra, and Brass Band.

5, SAXOPHONE, 9 Piccolo, 10 Bassoon, 11 Clarinet, 12 Cello, 13 Vox Jubilante; 14, WHEEL the Human Voice; 15, Organ Knee Stop. The last eight stops are operated in direct conjunction with above seven, bringing forth, at command of the performer, a charming music, with beautiful tones.

6, TROMBONE, 16 Bassoon, 17 Bassoon, 18 Bassoon, 19 Bassoon, 20 Bassoon, 21 Bassoon, 22 Bassoon, 23 Bassoon, 24 Bassoon, 25 Bassoon, 26 Bassoon, 27 Bassoon, 28 Bassoon, 29 Bassoon, 30 Bassoon, 31 Bassoon, 32 Bassoon, 33 Bassoon, 34 Bassoon, 35 Bassoon, 36 Bassoon, 37 Bassoon, 38 Bassoon, 39 Bassoon, 40 Bassoon, 41 Bassoon, 42 Bassoon, 43 Bassoon, 44 Bassoon, 45 Bassoon, 46 Bassoon, 47 Bassoon, 48 Bassoon, 49 Bassoon, 50 Bassoon, 51 Bassoon, 52 Bassoon, 53 Bassoon, 54 Bassoon, 55 Bassoon, 56 Bassoon, 57 Bassoon, 58 Bassoon, 59 Bassoon, 60 Bassoon, 61 Bassoon, 62 Bassoon, 63 Bassoon, 64 Bassoon, 65 Bassoon, 66 Bassoon, 67 Bassoon, 68 Bassoon, 69 Bassoon, 70 Bassoon, 71 Bassoon, 72 Bassoon, 73 Bassoon, 74 Bassoon, 75 Bassoon, 76 Bassoon, 77 Bassoon, 78 Bassoon, 79 Bassoon, 80 Bassoon, 81 Bassoon, 82 Bassoon, 83 Bassoon, 84 Bassoon, 85 Bassoon, 86 Bassoon, 87 Bassoon, 88 Bassoon, 89 Bassoon, 90 Bassoon, 91 Bassoon, 92 Bassoon, 93 Bassoon, 94 Bassoon, 95 Bassoon, 96 Bassoon, 97 Bassoon, 98 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The Grange.

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT
PATTERSON.

Delivered Before the State Grange
December 11, 1883.

In the United States as in all countries possessing so extended a geographical area, and embracing such a variety of soil and climate, the agricultural interests must always be paramount. Second, but only second in importance is, and will be the mechanical industry of the country. Not only are these the most important occupations, but they furnish employment to much the largest part of our population. The professions styled liberal, the merchants and bankers, the dealers in stocks and bonds, the gentlemen of literature, and the gentlemen of leisure are all possible only through the existence and the activity of the agriculturist and the artisan. They are the producers and manufacturers of the raw material, the creators of our wealth, the basis of all our material prosperity, and supply the indispensable condition of all intellectual, political and moral power.

The members of the liberal professions, the lawyer, the physician, the minister, the teacher, those engaged in the distribution of the wealth which these create, those who apply themselves to discovery and invention, those who aspire to manage affairs of the township and the country, the municipality, the State and the Nation, all these are, and of right to be, their servants. These relations are often reversed, but this is not the order of nature. These relations are not only reversed but oftentimes ignored, and that has been made first which is last, and that last which by right is and ought to be first. With the progress of intelligence and the growth of freedom the rights and necessities of the agriculturist and the artisan have been recognized. Now, I hold that this recognition implies and necessitates an education for the industrial classes, for the farmer and the mechanic equal to that of any, whether professional or liberal. I do not hold that this education should be of the same kind given to the clergy, or the physician, or the lawyer, or the man of letters. The character of education provided for these is determined by the special kind of activity to which each desires to apply his intellectual endowments; in other words, by the end which each has in view. The intending clergyman applies himself to Greek, to exegesis and dogmatic theology; the physician to anatomy, materia medica and therapeutics; the lawyer to abstract discussions of right, and to the study of statute law. But before each of these begins to study the special departments of science which from the distinctive features of the profession he is supposed to have in view, he is subjected to a course of preliminary training and discipline. His intellectual powers must be awakened, his talent and dormant faculties worked into healthful and vigorous activity. He must be taught to think, to think vigorously, to think correctly. His education is directly proportional to his capacity for prolonged and spontaneous activity; and the main purpose in view by all those who have in charge the education of youth is to inculcate and develop the intellectual endowments so as best to attain this end. The preliminary training which young men undergo who intend to become lawyers and physicians, ministers and teachers, artists and engineers, inventors and discoverers, all tend to this end. This education is given not so much for the amount of knowledge which it conveys as for the mental activity and vigor which it assumes, for the ability which it confers to think vigorously and to think correctly. The boy who toils through proportion and square root may see little practical utility in the long examples devised, so far as he can see, to perplex and puzzle, but who has gotten through his task and understands his work, whether he is aware of it or not, is better prepared to grapple with and to solve problems which he could not have touched before. And when he has advanced into geometry and algebra, though he may see little practical utility in the demonstration of a formula for logarithms or the development of the complex relations of sine and cosine, tangent and cotangent, but when he gets through these and understands them he is prepared to advance to higher and higher reaches of reasoning thought.

So it is with the discipline and strength acquired through the study of language, the study of the laws of thought, the study of the rights of man and the duties of man, the study of the Creator in His works, and the study of man in relation to himself, in relation to his kind and in relation to his God. All mental discipline expands, invigorates and ennobles, and this after all is the prime object of all existence. Upon the discipline and habits thus acquired the professional man builds. His powers of observation are sharpened, his reason strengthened, his acquisitions multiplied, his sense of right invigorated, his powers of expression enlarged. When these are accomplished the mere professional acquirements which enable the professional man to enter upon his profession are easy enough of attainment. But, up to a certain point, whatever the intended profession of the student may be, the course of preliminary education is or ought to be very much the same. A course of study ought to be prescribed and entered upon, prosecuted and completed, which will give the necessary kind of training to all the powers of the mind, not cultivating one faculty while others are left uncared for, but cultivating each and all in proper proportion so that the mind shall be trained and developed as a symmetrical whole. At one stage of growth the powers of observation and memory ought to be sharpened and strengthened; at another the faculty of connected thought, the faculty of reasoning, and the conditions which legitimate conclusions, concurringly with these the sense of duty, our obligations to the Creator, to mankind and to ourselves should be developed and strengthened in such a way that what we owe to others as well as what others owe to us should be understood. Who shall

be made the beneficiaries of this sort of education? Is it necessary for the future lawyer and physician and minister alone? Shall the necessity also be admitted for the civil engineer, the teacher, the man of letters, and in addition to these, for the sons of the wealthy? When all these have been included shall all others be virtually excluded? Shall it be said that after provision has been made for the intended professional classes, that the duty of the municipality, the State and the Nation is fulfilled? I answer no.

The men and women who create and transform the wealth of mankind, by whose labor the wealth of the municipality and the State is rendered possible, who constitute the bone and sinew of a Nation, who are its guardians in time of peace, its safeguard and bulwark in times of peril, these men and these women deserve an education so far as preliminary training goes, equal to that provided for any of the professions. They are, and in the nature of things, always must be by far the most numerous part of the population. They make the men who legislate, they make the men who interpret the law, they make the men who execute the law. When they have made these does this duty and their right end there? Nay, verily. The masses who are the ultimate depositaries of power need to know the principles on which civil government is constituted; the mutual limitations of liberty and authority, the right and the wrong of questions of home and foreign policy, the expediency of this time of political conduct and the expediency of that, the limitations under which corporations may be allowed to exist, the powers which may be delegated to the governing bodies for the good of those who are governed. Now, all this cannot be accomplished intelligently unless the education given them embraces such training and such instruction as will qualify them to understand these rights and their duties. And, passing from the rights and obligations of citizenship, why, I ask, should a liberal, elementary education, deemed necessary for the rich and for the members of the learned professions, be denied to the agriculturist and the mechanic? It must be for one of two reasons, either that they do not need it, or that they are not worthy of it. When it can be shown that the possessors of power always exercise it for the best advantage of the millions whom they govern, that legislators are invariably unselfish, that the judiciary is above corruption and that corporations are invariably merciful; then we may admit that so far as the functions of government are concerned, that the masses may abdicate the useless luxury of elections and delegate once for all the right of succession to those who govern them. But, granting all this, does it follow that the agriculturist and the mechanic can dispense with an education? Why should he be denied the right that irradiates the human soul? Why should he be condemned, son of toil though he be, to look with a less intelligent mind upon the mysteries and the glories of the skies that bend above him, or of the earth that stretches out beneath him? Why should the wonders of the organic and the inorganic world, the endless complexity of animal and vegetable existence around him, be to him as they are to the ox which he fattens for his table, or to the horse which draws his plow, shrouded under an impenetrable veil? Possessor of a mind whose faculties are godlike and whose capacities are all but infinite, why should all this exhaustless treasure be to him a storehouse sealed and bound? Why should the achievements of the past, the deeds of the men of old in science, in literature, in art and in arms be to him as though they had never been?

The telescope which brings immensity within the fields of his vision, the microscope which by analysis affords him the constitution of sun and moon, of plants and stars, whose distance he may compute but cannot adequately represent even in imagination, the microscope which reveals all but the ultimate processes of existence and all but the ultimate atoms of which the universe is built up, the telephone and telegraph, the railway and the steamship, shall the knowledge of these and the knowledge which they reveal and the principles of their construction and the laws of nature by which they are made possible, be the heritage, the birthright of the rich few, but practically inaccessible to the millions? I would educate the son of the farmer and son of the artisan as I would educate the son of the banker and stock-broker, the son of the merchant and lawyer, the son of the minister and teacher. I would give them the opportunity of an education similar in kind up to a certain point, the point namely, where each should begin to specialize in order to prepare himself for particular pursuit in life. Now, what should this preliminary education necessary for all include? All, of course, will say reading and writing. Well, what does that mean? It means a good deal less now than it did when Christopher Columbus discovered America. Why? Knowledge then was comparatively limited. Few had gone beyond the merest rudiments, and the man who could read and write was on a par with his fellows. There was then little geography, arithmetic was almost unknown, anatomy and physiology were non-existent, chemistry and astronomy had not advanced beyond alchemy and astrology. The natural sciences, as we understand them, had not come into being. Reading and writing then made their possessors participants in the meager knowledge of the times. But now a man may know how to read and write and if he knows no more be an intellectual barbarian. We must go beyond mere reading and writing then to bring our men and women into actual participation in the knowledge of our time. There is arithmetic in its largest sense, the science of numbers which carries us on to algebra and geometry, enabling its possessor to measure earth and sea and heaven. There is geography and geology informing us of the present and past condition of the globe which we inhabit. There is chemistry and physics making us acquainted with the constituent elements of matter, whether in the inert lifeless mass or in the organized animal and vegetable with the laws which determine their constitution and relation. There is animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology

revealing the principles of structure and the processes of growth and nutrition. And there is the wonderful mind with all the godlike powers, reflecting the image of its maker, transcending the bounds of time and space, grappling with the problems of existence, penetrating all things in earth and air and sky, and aspiring to union and communion with the divine, whence it sprang. Its laws, its operations, its limitations, are there for contemplation and study? Now, which of these departments should be closed to the future farmer and artisan? From which of these fields waving with golden harvest would you exclude him? Born to know, is not all knowledge legitimate domain? Enriched by the possession of knowledge in an equal degree with others, and enriched beyond any powers of numbers to express, why should any human being whose future is to create wealth out of the materials which God has given him, to devote himself to that occupation which the father of his country has dignified as the most honorable and useful to man—why, I ask, should not he be afforded the same opportunity for its acquisition and possession as those who create nothing, but live by the labor of others? He is, I hold, not only worthy of a good education, but worthy of the best.

Your sons furnish the best blood of the country. They not only produce that which sustains life, but year by year they throw an infusion of fresh blood and fresh life into the cities, whose populations would otherwise decline and ultimately die out. They thus directly and indirectly vitalize all the varied elements of population, provided the bone and sinew and nerve and brain of the nation and supply material not only for the agriculturist and mechanic but for the merchant and manufacturer, the inventor and discoverer, the judiciary, the bar and the legislature. Every farmer's son is a possible Senator or Cabinet officer, Governor or President, and whether he attains the highest offices of honor and profit or not, in a hundred ways and on a hundred occasions he can turn to practical account the discipline and training for which I plead. In such assemblies as this, in the halls of legislation, in the political arena, he is called upon to scrutinize measures, to determine their justice, their policy, their expediency, to disentangle sophistry, to maintain right and denounce wrong. In all these relations the man of brains, of education, of vast and varied information has immeasurably the advantage. Whatever the question at issue, he holds all the threads which make up the warp and woof of the web, however complicated, in his hands, and while his illiterate antagonist is fumbling and floundering he sees with intuitive glance right through the whole. The farmer is the only true conservative in any community. His interests are immediately connected with the soil which he tills. Through all changes of government his lands remain. The capitalist with his stocks and his bonds has no such interest in the perpetuity and integrity of good government as has the agriculturist. He can transfer the contents of his vaults and money chests from continent to continent at ten days' notice. If revolution and anarchy imperil, he discerns the coming storm and transfers his movable to happier shores. But, the barns and granaries, the flocks and herds and lands of the husbandman cannot so be converted and transferred. These remain to be burned and plundered and despoiled. Hence, the husbandman has a stake in the existence of civil government which the mere capitalist and broker has not, and if there be one debt, one obligation which you owe greater than all others, paramount to all others, it is that you educate your sons to maintain and conserve and transmit the institutions which you have inherited, the wealth which you have created, the heritage of freedom which you have defended. If these people are to remain free, the muscle and brain of those who till the soil must maintain this freedom. An educated, intelligent and moral population, such as I hope as the coming ages will find in these States, can never be enslaved. But you will have need of all that education and intelligence and morality can give. One hundred years will not pass before a population of 300,000,000 of souls will be found within the boundaries of these United States. In cities fourfold the population of New York, will be found tens of thousands of illiterates, the scum and dregs of society, a mass of irresponsible poverty, whom any Vanderbilt or Gould or Astor can buy, whom corporations can control in order to control legislation and monopolize power. What is the only possible counterpoise to this explosive element to this prostitution of the franchise, to this standing menace? I answer, the educated yeomanry of the country. If free institutions perish they will perish not so much because of a corrupt *proletariat*, as because of an uneducated, rural population who, because of their ignorance were unable to counterwork the mischief wrought by the venality of the moneyless mob and the rapacity of the monied monopolist. This is the plea which I make for the broad, liberal, comprehensive education of the agriculturist and the mechanic. Education which I insist ought to be as broad, as liberal and as comprehensive as that provided for any other up to the point where each begins to specialize for his particular profession or avocation. To limit the further consideration of what should be done specially for the agriculturist, I beg your attention to the following considerations:

"Agriculture is an art not a science. There is no more a science of agriculture than there is a science of medicine. Men sometimes talk loosely about science and art failing, failing to make the distinction which should be made. Science is something more than a mass of information. It is a body, an organized system of established truths and principles. But, though medicine is not a science, there are many sciences relating to the healing art, throwing light upon it and guiding it on its difficult way, making it rational, not empiric, an intelligent apprehension of the relation of cause and effect and not fortuitous guess work. Botany, pharmacy, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, physiology and

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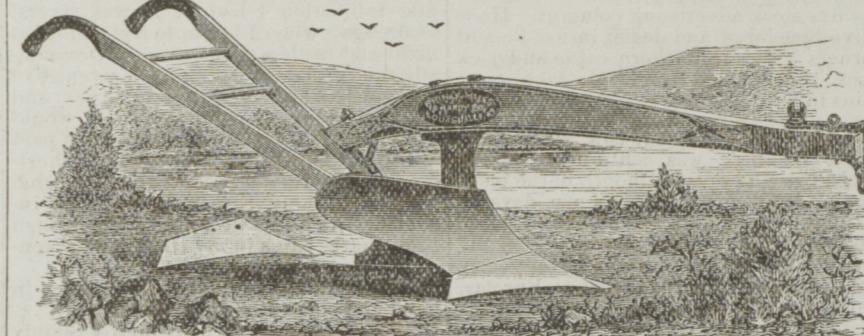
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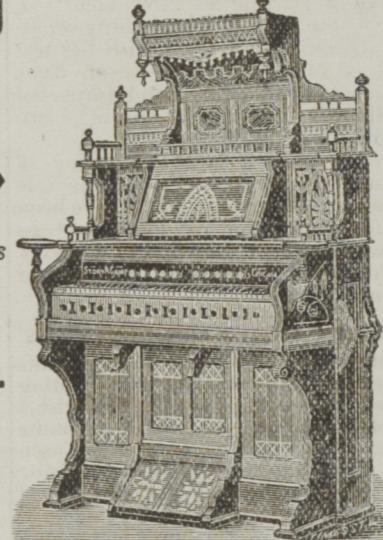
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CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, JAN. 19, 1884.

THE LOUISVILLE MARKET.

The market continues remarkably strong for all grades, even better than was thought a few weeks ago. Buyers are glad to get it at prices quoted. The report that everybody is going to plant a big crop this year does not seem to depress prices or weaken the demand. Our buyers are too far-sighted and possess too steady nerves to be influenced by such shadowy reports. In fact, from present prospects it would be hard to overstock our market. The great variety of sorts offered in this market has attracted the greatest number of buyers, who have orders for almost every conceivable variety, and the stock is now being eagerly taken as fast as it is put on the breaks.

OLD TOBACCO—HEAVY DARK.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Common to good lugs..... | \$5.50 to \$7.00 |
| Common dark leaf..... | 7.00 " 8.00 |
| Medium to good leaf..... | 8.00 " 10.00 |
| Fine leaf..... | 10.00 " 13.00 |
| Selections..... | 13.00 " 16.00 |

BURLEY.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Damaged trashy lugs..... | \$5.50 to \$7.50 |
| Common to good lugs..... | 7.00 " 12.00 |
| Common leaf..... | 12.00 " 17.00 |
| Medium to good leaf..... | 17.00 " 21.00 |
| Fine leaf..... | 22.00 " 28.00 |

NEW CROP—BURLEY.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Common, Trashy Lugs..... | \$6.50 to \$7.50 |
| Medium Lugs..... | 9.00 to 9.00 |
| Good Lugs..... | 9.00 to 11.00 |
| Common Leaf..... | 10.50 to 13.50 |
| Medium Leaf..... | 13.00 to 16.00 |
| Good Leaf..... | 16.00 to 19.00 |
| Fine Leaf..... | 19.00 to 25.00 |

DARK.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Common to Medium lugs..... | 6 c to 7 c |
| Good Lugs..... | 7 c to 7 1/2 c |
| Common Leaf..... | 7 1/2 c to 8 1/2 c |
| Medium Leaf..... | 8 1/2 c to 9 c |
| Good Leaf..... | 9 c to 10 c |
| Warehouses— | Week. Month. Year. |
| Pickett..... | 79 197 197 |
| People's..... | 40 128 128 |
| Boone..... | 47 120 120 |
| Enterprise..... | 34 163 163 |
| Farmers'..... | 111 403 405 |
| Kentucky House..... | 47 125 125 |
| Planters'..... | 37 85 85 |
| Falls City..... | 105 201 201 |
| Louisville..... | 78 182 192 |
| Green River..... | 37 73 73 |
| Ninth Street..... | 149 325 325 |
| Pike..... | 32 131 131 |
| Gilbert..... | 70 140 140 |
| Total..... | 868 2,275 2,275 |
| | Hdms. |

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Year, 1883..... | 1,366 |
| " 1882..... | 1,502 |
| " 1881..... | 919 |

Receipts this week..... 500

Receipts this week last year..... 870

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| Week. Year. | Year. | |
| Rejections..... | 124 | 209 |

THURSDAY'S SALES.

The Farmers' House sold 22 hdms: 9 hdms Daviess county leaf and lugs at \$16.50; 8.20, 7.30, 7.20, 7, 6.70, 6.40, 6.30, 5.95 and 5.85; 6 hdms Grayson county leaf and lugs at \$8.90, 8.50, 6.70, 6.30, 5.40, 5.05; 2 hdms Ohio county leaf and lugs at \$7.10 and 5.25; 2 hdms Barren county leaf at \$9 and 7.30; 2 hdms Henry county leaf and lugs at \$16.75 and 13.75; 10; 1 hd Barren county lugs at \$5.40.

The Kentucky Tobacco Warehouse sold 11 hdms: 5 hdms Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at \$10.25, 9.10, 7.10, 6.20 and 5.95; 4 hdms Simpson county leaf and lugs at \$7.30, 7.60 and 6; 1 hd Breckinridge county trash at \$4; 1 hd Illinois trash at \$6.50.

The Falls City House sold 30 hdms and 1 box; 6 hdms Jessamine county medium to common leaf, lugs and trash at \$17, 15, 13.50, 10, 12.5 and 6.80; 3 hdms Shelby county medium leaf and lugs at \$16.75, 16.75 and 10; 5 hdms Hart county medium leaf, lugs and trash at \$15, 11, 8, 7.50 and 6.60; 2 hdms Henry county lugs and trash at \$10 and 6.10; 10 hdms Indiana leaf and lugs at \$9.80, 9.50, 9.50, 9.50, 9.50, 9.50, 9.50, 9.50 and 8; 1 hd Macon county (Tenn.) common mixed lugs at \$9; 1 hd Hancock county common mixed lugs at \$7.40; 2 hdms Grayson county common lugs at \$6.70 and 6.10; 1 box common trash at \$4.50.

The Planters' House sold 7 hdms: 3 hdms Green county medium leaf and lugs at \$15, 10.50 and 6.20; 2 hdms Henry county common lugs at \$8 and 7.20; 1 hd Indiana county lugs at \$6.60; 1 hd Indiana common leaf at \$10.75.

The Green-river House sold 21 hdms: 5 hdms Franklin county leaf and lugs at \$17.75, 15.25, 8.90, 8.50 and 5.95; 10 hdms Henry county leaf and lugs at \$17.25, 16, 15.75, 10, 9, 7.60, 7.10, 6.90, 6.50 and 7.50; 1 hd Oldham county lugs at \$6.40; 5 hdms Ohio county leaf and lugs at \$6.80, 6.40, 5.65 and 4.45.

The Enterprise House sold 11 hdms: 3 hdms Henry county leaf and lugs at \$16.50, 14.75 and 10.50; 2 hdms Simpson county leaf and lugs at \$11.25 and 7.40; 2 hdms Warrick county (Ind.) leaf at \$8.10 and 7.70; 4 hdms Maryland trash at \$2.50, 2.50, 2.20 and 2.

The People's House sold 13 hdms: 4 hdms Simpson county leaf and lugs at \$7.50, 7.50, 6.90 and 6.50; 3 hdms Logan county leaf at \$8, 7.50 and 7.40; 6 hdms Ohio trash at \$4.10, 4.05, 4, 3.75, 3.25 and 3.05.

The Gilbert House sold 15 hdms: 2 hdms Barren county lugs at 6.70 and 6.70; 2 hdms Daviess county lugs at \$6.50 and 6.40; 1 hd McLean county trash at \$4.10; 1 hd Hopkins county lugs at 6.90; 2 hdms Muhlenberg county lugs at \$6.40 and 5.05; 3 hdms Livingston county lugs at \$6.50, 6.40 and 5.05; 1 hd Cumberland county factory trash at \$3; 2 hdms Warren county common Burley leaf at \$16.75 and 12.50; 2 hdms Logan county Burley lugs at \$10 and 7.90.

The Boone House sold 17 hdms: 2 hdms Tennessee leaf at \$9.30 and 9.20; 2 hdms Hart county leaf and lugs at \$14.75 and 8; 12 hdms Franklin county leaf and lugs at \$17, 16.75, 15.25, 15.50, 13.75, 11.25, 10.75,

11, 9.30, 8.50, 6.70 and 7; 1 hd Henry county trash at \$5.05.

The Pickett House sold 37 hdms: 27 hdms Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at \$17, 16.75, 16.75, 15, 14.75, 14.75, 15.75, 13.75, 13, 12, 11.25, 11, 12.50, 11.75, 9.60, 8.80, 8.90, 9.10, 8.10, 9.90, 9, 6.90, 5.65, 7.10, 5.85, 5.25 and 5; 1 hd Breckinridge county leaf at \$12; 3 hdms Shelby county common leaf and lugs at \$12.50, 9.80 and 5.05; 2 hdms Grayson county common leaf and lugs at \$6.90 and 5.65; 5 hdms Taylor county common leaf and lugs at \$7.80, 7, 6.90, 6.40 and 6.10.

The Louisville House sold 29 hdms: 1 hd Cumberland county leaf at \$8.20; 1 hd Green county leaf at \$10.75; 1 hd Hardin county lugs at \$5.90; 24 hdms Franklin and Shelby counties leaf, lugs and trash at \$10.75, 19, 6.90, 9.40, 11, 18.50, 19, 7.90, 25, 10, 14, 15, 6, 7.50, 9.90, 11, 16.75, 10, 8.80, 9.20 and 8.70; 9 hdms Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at \$16.75, 12.75, 10.25, 10, 16, 6.80, 8.90, 8.50 and 8.30; 3 hdms Fayette county leaf and lugs at \$16.50, 10.25 and 10; 7 hdms Shelby county leaf, lugs and trash at \$17, 11.75, 11, 7.10, 6, 9.20 and 6.40; 1 hd Metcalfe county leaf at \$16.25; 1 hd Cumberland county leaf at \$8.10; 3 hdms Henry county leaf and lugs at \$16.25, 12.75 and 7.10; 1 box Shelby county lugs at \$8.10.

The Ninth-street House sold 51 hdms and 1 box: 15 hdms Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at \$19.25, 18.50, 18, 16, 19, 18, 15, 16.72, 16, 14.25, 12.75, 10.75, 14.25, 13, 15.25 and 11.25; 2 hdms Bourbon county leaf and lugs at \$17.50, 17.50, 16.25, 16.50, 12.25, 15, 14.25, 12.75, 16.75, 13.75, 10, and 8.70; 9 hdms Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at \$16.75, 12.75, 10.25, 10, 16, 6.80, 8.90, 8.50 and 8.30; 3 hdms Fayette county leaf and lugs at \$16.50, 10.25 and 10; 7 hdms Shelby county leaf, lugs and trash at \$17, 11.75, 11, 7.10, 6, 9.20 and 6.40; 1 hd Metcalfe county leaf at \$16.25; 1 hd Cumberland county leaf at \$8.10; 3 hdms Henry county leaf and lugs at \$16.25, 12.75 and 7.10; 1 box Shelby county lugs at \$8.10.

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